1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	7000.00	8001.00	9,100.00	12500.00	14000.00	16000.00
25.	Tripura	650.00	700.27	804.00	950.00	1220.00	1450.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7728.00	9661.51	13,500.00	19000.00	25000.00	35000.00
27.	Uttarakhand	1575.00	1810.40	2,700.00	4000.00	4378.63	4775.00
28.	West Bengal	3894.00	5019.62	6,476.00	8024.36	9150.00	11602.38
	Total (States)	101,922.30	117,726.27	143,005.91	178,962.01	227,072.24	294,676.65
	Union Territiories						
29.	A and N Islands	410.00	410.00	661.29	1,119.07	1,154.83	1,092.62
30.	Chandigarh	168.00	187.00	201.43	216.66	267.63	309.46
31.	D and N Haveli	56.00	60.00	65.01	70.42	78.88	88.97
32.	Daman and Diu	46.00	54.00	59.30	64.12	71.67	84.79
33.	Delhi	5025.00	5000.00	5,100.00	5,200.00	9,000.00	10,000.00
34.	Lakshadweep	70.00	69.95	82.95	201.69	222.11	265.10
35.	Puducherry	452.77	615.00	810.00	1,410.00	1,455.00	1,750.00
	Total (UTs)	6,227.77	6,395.95	6,979.28	8,281.96	12,250.12	13,590.94
	Total (States and UTs)	108,150.07	124,122.22	149,985.89	187,243.97	239,322.36	308,267.59

FAO's report on starvation

†507. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food and Agriculture Organization has published a report that around one billion people are starving in the world;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that 65 per cent of this population is in seven countries and India is one of them;

(c) if so, whether Government has found out the population of starving persons in India; and

(d) if so, the population thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The report titled 'The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2008' published by FAO states, "Worldwide, 848 million people suffered from chronic hunger in 2003-05". It discusses about chronic hunger not starvation. There is conceptual difference between chronic hunger and starvation. Chronic hunger is long term problem related to inadequate food availability leading to problem of undernourishment; whereas, starvation is acute hunger problem in short-run, where food is not available. These are basically acute *v/s* chronic problems.

(b) Yes Sir.

The report further states that of undernourished people, 65 percent live in only seven countries and India is one of them.

(c) and (d) The methodology and terminology used in the FAO report and in India is different. Chronic hunger data as defined in FAO report is not available. Whereas, the Chapter 4 on Nutrition and Social Safety Net of Eleventh Five Year Plan (Volume II) Document states the problem in terms of protein-energy malnutrition (PEM). According to National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS-2), as much as 36 percent of the adult population of India had a Body mass index (BMI) below 18.5 (the cut off for adult malnutrition) in 1998-99. This share had fallen to 33 percent of the population in 2005-06.

Contribution in GDP

†508. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contribution of service sector in the Gross Domestic Product has constantly increased over the years whereas the contributions of manufacturing industry and agriculture have been stable and decreased respectively;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard and the contribution of service, industry and agriculture sectors to the Gross Domestic Product at the end of the year 2003 and 2008; and

(c) the share of man power available in the country to all of the above mentioned sectors during the said periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per the information available from Central Statistical Organisation, the contribution of service and agriculture sectors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost (at constant 1991-2000 prices) was 52.7% and 21.4% respectively during 2002-03, and 55.7% and 17.8% respectively during 2007-08. The share of manufacturing industry in the GDP was 15.2% for both the years 2002-03 and 2007-08. Therefore, in real terms, the contribution of service sector in the GDP increased, while that of manufacturing industry and agriculture have been stable and decreased respectively. The contribution of industry to the GDP (at constant 1999-2000 prices) was 25.8% in 2002-03 and 26.5% in 2007-08.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.